

**National Policies To Prevent And Manage Cervical Cancer In West African
Countries: Policy Mapping Analysis.**

By

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Supervised By Dr. F.T Akinsolu

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Certification

This is to certify that ADEPOJU EVELYN ADEJOKE with matriculation number (LCU/PG/001586) carried out this research work titled “*National Policies to Prevent and Manage Cervical Cancer in west African Countries: A Policy Mapping Analysis*” in the Department of Public Health, Faculty of Basic Medical and Applied Sciences, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State for the Award of Master Degree, (M.Sc.) In Public Health and that this has not been previously submitted.

Dr Olowolafe

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Dedication

This research work is dedicated to God Almighty and my father Reverend J.A Adepaju.

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Even though the above mentioned institutions and persons have assisted in the process of this research work I alone stand responsible for the errors (if any) found in the research work.

Abstract

Cervical cancer is a significant public health challenge globally and it is more pronounced in the low and middle income economics to which West African countries belong.

WHO has guidelines which are the underpinnings of Countries National Policies towards prevention and management of cervical cancer. By using policy mapping, one may highlight the improvements that must be made to health policies while also presenting evidence for treatments that work. In order to identify and evaluate health policies for the prevention and management of cervical cancer in West African countries, this work mapped out the legal framework.

The majority of cancer-related deaths among women in West African nations are brought on by cervical cancer, a condition that is mostly avoidable. Legal records were uniformly searched from national cancer institute websites, government websites, and international and national legal databases. Results were put into tables and discussed. 35 documents which included plans, strategies, policies and guidelines from 16 West African countries were examined.

The topics that began to emerge included obstacles, screening, prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and mitigating attempts. The key findings include a lack of preventative vaccination against human papillomavirus inclusion into national immunization schedules, no binding rules, a considerable deviation from international norms (WHO guidelines) in most of the countries and insignificant screening registries. This study supports the connection between law and health and the requirement for open-book legislative and regulatory measures to further reduce cervical cancer mortality in West African nations.